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SWAPO, PATRIOTIC FRONT REQUEST MORE AID FROM OAU

TA211057Y Paris AFP in English 1046 GMT 21 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Dar es Salaam, June 21 (AFP)--The South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) has asked the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to supply it with sophisticated arms, particularly for anti-aircraft defense. The Namibian nationalist movement's request, made yesterday to the OAU Liberation Committee now meeting in the Tanzanian capital here, followed South African raids on SWAPO camps in Angola early in May in which they admitted South Africa had destroyed large quantities of military material and seized important documents.

SWAPO said again, however, that most of the victims of the South African raid were refugees. But, it added: "We lost a fairly considerable number of arms and ammunition, most of which were destroyed in the process of enemy bombardment. It is therefore essential for the OAU to give even more urgent and serious consideration to supplying SWAPO with sophisticated weapons, especially in the area of anti-aircraft defence."

The nationalist movement also reiterated that it would not accept Western proposals for a negotiated settlement to the Namibian conflict unless four conditions were fulfilled.

SWAPO suspended talks with the five Western members of the United Nations Security Council--Britain, the United States, France, West Germany and Canada--following the South African attacks.

The organisation has just agreed in principle to reopen talks. But SWAPO External Relations Secretary Peter Mueshihange said SWAPO would not accept the proposals unless these conditions were met: the withdrawal of South African forces from Namibia accompanied by "effective confinement" of the residual force which is to stay in the territory during the interim period, control and supervision of the elections by the United Nations, adequate definition of the UN representative's powers, and inclusion of the deep water port of Walvis Bay in the future independent Namibia.

Patriotic Front Wants $3 Million

PA201911Y Paris AFP in English 1857 GMT 20 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Dar es Salaam, June 20 (AFP)--The Rhodesian Patriotic Front today asked the organisation of African Unity (OAU) Liberation Committee meeting here for three million dollars supplementary aid to step up the guerrilla war.

The OAU committee meeting, on its second day in the Tanzanian capital, devoted today to Rhodesia. A committee spokesman said later that delegates had agreed to complain to the governments in London and Washington about their spinning out of negotiations towards a settlement plan.

On behalf of the Patriotic Front, Simon Muzenda submitted the request for three million dollars to the 21 countries meeting in the committee. Mr Muzenda, who belongs to the Mozambique-led Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), submitted his statement equally on behalf of ZANU's partner in the front, Joshua Nkomo's Zambia-based Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU).

Mr Muzenda said the guerrillas needed "emergency aid" over and above the two million dollars which the committee gives them every six months. The front, he said, by its armed struggle was "fast relegating the Anglo-American (negotiated settlement) proposals to forgotten history."

He went on: "The struggling people of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) cannot stand and wait watching the United Kingdom and the United States Governments apply dilatory tactics in order to give a chance to traitors to consolidate a development towards a neo-colonial regime."

The reference to traitors concerned rival nationalist leaders Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Rev Ndabaningi Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chirau, who have concluded an "internal" agreement with white Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith. The front statement violently attacked the three moderate nationalist leaders now trying to apply the internal settlement plan.

Meanwhile, briefing the committee on the current stage of the war in Rhodesia against Mr Smith's government, Mr Muzenda said the guerrillas would in future mainly attack urban centres, the main communications links and the large farms operated by Rhodesian "racists". This was the "last and perhaps most difficult stage of the struggle," the front representative added.

ETHIOPIAN-SUDANESE MEDIATION COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS

LD211358Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 31 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] The OAU Ethiopian-Sudan ad hoc mediation committee [meeting in Dar es Salaam] yesterday discussed ways of implementing the decisions passed by the previous ministerial meeting. Opening the meeting yesterday, Dr Abdulai Conteh, foreign minister of Sierra Leone and chairman of the mediation committee, outlined the measures taken to implement the Freetown agreement. He appealed to both countries to struggle for a lasting solution.

In his address to the meeting, Maj Dawit Wolde Giorgis, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of socialist Ethiopia, explained the measures taken by Ethiopia to implement the Freetown agreement. According to reports, Major Dawit has suggested ways and means to improve the future relations of Ethiopia and Sudan. Tonight the meeting will hear a statement by Dr Francis Deng, Sudanese minister of state for foreign affairs, on the views of his government.

The meeting was attended by the representatives of the members of the mediation committee: Algeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Zaire and Zambia. Kenya, Mozambique and Uganda also attended the meeting as observers. However, Togo, a member of the mediation committee, was not present.

ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU BLAMES IMPERIALISM FOR REFUGEE PROBLEM

LD211204Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1900 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers, has noted that the root cause of the refugee problem in Africa, as with other problems, is the invasion by imperialism, colonialism, racism and expansionism. The comrade chairman said this today in his message on the fourth anniversary of African Refugee Day, which is being marked at Africa Hall.

On the occasion of African Refugee Day, Comrade Chairman Mengistu said that the agreement on refugees in the continent shows the determination of African countries to solve the problems of the continent with an iron resolve on the basis of the OAU's guidance and African sentiments. This day is a day for the African countries to remember this fact, he said. The comrade chairman pointed out that, as history has illustrated, it is the imperialist plots which have intensified secessionist aims and civil wars. Such an imperialist plot was proved in West Africa in 1960, and one can be seen now in the Horn of Africa.

The comrade chairman pointed out that the invasions and wars of the reactionary ruling classes of neighboring countries, in collaboration with imperialism, have forced many African sisters and brothers into exile. He added that the racist South African regime and the expansionist ruling class of Mogadiscio serve as examples of this.

In his message, the comrade chairman noted that the aims and attempts of imperialism to establish an inter-African security force constitute another design of the ugliest kind aimed at restoring colonialism through the spilling of African blood.

KENYA

FOREIGN MINISTER WAIYAKI MEETS WITH RUSSIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

LD212056Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Republic of Kenya has already made it clear that it would not support the establishment of two opposing armies in Africa. This stand, made known at the UN special conference on disarmament in New York recently, was reiterated by the minister for foreign affairs, Dr Munyua Waiyaki, today at a meeting in his office in Nairobi with the Russian charge d'affaires here, Mr (Tarasavov).

The Soviet envoy had called on Dr Waiyaki to deliver a message from his government. Mr (Tarasavov) said that his country respects the sovereignty of African states and the sanctity of their present borders as enshrined in the OAU Charter, but does not support the (?formation) of regional military alliances in Africa.

The meeting between Dr Waiyaki and the Russian envoy, which was attended by officials of both the Soviet Embassy and the Kenya Ministry of Foreign Affairs, also discussed current world affairs and reviewed their countries' bilateral relations.

SOMALIA

PRESIDENT SIAD BARRE ARRIVES IN BONN FOR 2-DAY VISIT

For reportage on President Siad Barre's 2-day visit to the FRG beginning 18 June, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 19 June issue of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

WSLF REPORTS DESTRUCTION OF GODE AIRPORT

LD211230Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Summary] On 17 June the Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] killed 120 troops of the unholy alliance and destroyed 5 military trucks at the village of (Harale).

A report by DANAB also says that on 16 June at (Geladid) and (Sheygosh) in Kebri Dehar, the WSLF killed 90 troops of the unholy alliance, destroyed 4 military trucks and captured a large quantity of arms. On the same day the WSLF killed more than 87 troops in Gode, destroyed the airport and destroyed many weapons.

TANZANIA

PRESIDENT NYERERE HOLDS TALKS WITH OAU'S ETEKI

LD211154Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 0400 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] President Nyerere, the chairman of the frontline states, yesterday discussed the fight against white minority rule in southern Africa with the OAU secretary general, Mr William Eteki. A State House spokesman said Mwalimu Nyerere informed Mr Eteki of developments in Namibia, Rhodesia and South Africa.

Mr Eteki, who is attending the liberation committee meeting, briefed Mwalimu on the programs for the weeklong meeting, which began on Monday. Its recommendations have to be ratified at the OAU Council of Ministers and heads of state meetings in Khartoum next month.

ZAIRE

PRESIDENT MOBUTU RECEIVES AFRICAN ENVOYS

LD211352Y Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0500 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, president founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution [MPR] and president of the republic, received the following at his Camp Tshatshi residence yesterday: a Moroccan military delegation; Togolese President Eyadema's economic counselor, Mr (Assor); and the Gabonese ambassador to Zaire, Pierre Mebaley, who brought messages from King Hassan II, President Eyadema and President Bongo. respectively, for the guide of the Zairian revolution.

The five-man Moroccan military delegation was led by Colonel Achabar, secretary general of the National Defense Administration of the Kingdom of Morocco, who said that his stay in Zaire falls within the framework of the good relations between our two countries. He expressed the hope that visits of this sort would become a regular feature of relations between Zaire and the Kingdom of Morocco.

Mr (Assor), President Eyadema's special envoy, limited himself to saying that he had brought the president of the MPR a message of solidarity from his Togolese counterpart. The Togolese president's economic counselor, who arrived in Kinshasa yesterday, leaves the capital today for Lome.

Mr Pierre Mebaley, Gabonese ambassador to Zaire, who was accompanied by his country's charge d'affaires, said that he had brought a personal message from President Bongo for his Zairian counterpart. The Gabonese ambassador added that President Mobutu Sese Seko also asked for news of his brother and friend, President Omar Bongo.

AFP: ARMY CONTINUING MOPPING-UP OPERATIONS

PA211829Y Paris AFP in English 1714 GMT 21 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Kolwezi, eastern Zaire, June 21 (AFP)--The Zairese Army is continuing mopping operations in troubled Shaba Province and has arrested some 600 "suspects"--presumably insurgents--an official communique announced today. The communique said the suspects were sent to an education center where they are to do farm work.

It said that the decision had been made by the chief of Shaba Military Region, General Singa Boyenge, in consultation with the central government.

Meanwhile, a security task force has been formed to take charge of surveillance and identity checks in the region. A (?provisional) general census is being organized.

The role of the task force was to promote economic and social activities, protect businessmen and traders and carry out identity checks.

A management committee has also been set up to coordinate distribution of foreign aid (food and medicines) to the population of the city. International Red Cross medical supplies have arrived here over the past two days while cleaning operations are continuing.

The Zairese news agency also reported that more than 2,500 stray dogs had been shot to prevent epidemic hazards.

SENEGAL

SENGHOR SUGGESTS REGIONAL DEFENSE AGREEMENTS FOR AFRICA

LD210945Y Paris LE FIGARO in French 19 Jun 78 pp 1, 9 LD

[Max Jalade interview in Dakar with Senegal President Leopold-Sedar Senghor; date not given]

[Excerpt] Question: Mr President, at the Franco-African summit in Paris your colleagues asked you to set up an African intervention force. How do you intend to go about this task? What are your views on this controversial issue?

Answer: The need for security is a major point of national awareness in all African states, because this is not an ideological problem. When our states became independent in 1960, they were not concerned with building a "socialist," "communist," "liberal" or "capitalist" country. They were concerned with being independent, being able to "think and act by themselves for themselves." That is how General de Gaulle defined independence.

This independence is now being threatened again. Why? Because, since the end of the Indochina war, the confrontation between the East and West's ideologies and economic interests has been transferred from Asia to Africa. I would say it started with the "Angola coup" and then spread to the Western Sahara, the Horn of Africa, Chad and Shaba.

I think we must refuse to follow the Europeans. In other words, we must refuse to wage ideological wars which would lead to "hot" wars. The ideal solution would be an OAU force, but since this organization is divided into four currents, this force would be divided from the start. Now, as the Gospel says, a house divided against itself cannot stand.

But we must not set up ideological forces either. I know that some states which describe themselves as "progressive" have held their fifth meeting in Madagascar to examine political and even military problems. I find that very disturbing. We, who are founded on democratic socialism, are going to set up a "socialist Inter-African," but it will be essentially aimed at studying political, economic and cultural problems.

Question: How will you organize the force you intend to set up?

Answer: Well, we will have to start with what already exists. Now, the seven French-speaking African countries in West Africa have a nonaggression and mutual defense agreement. This agreement could be opened to all French-speaking states which took part in the last Franco-African conference, irrespective of ideology, provided these states were situated in what I call "Atlantic Africa," in other words, West and Central Africa. I intend to draw up proposals with this in mind.

Moreover, there is an Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] which includes French-, English- and Portuguese-speaking countries. We met in Lagos in May to study a draft nonaggression agreement. I suggested we might also study a draft defense agreement. I must point out that the ECOWAS is open to Central African states, and hence to the whole of what I call "Atlantic Africa."

Question: What will happen to the other regions in this plan?

Answer: The North Africans would have to draw up a defense agreement and so would the East Africans. These are the concrete proposals which I will make. Neighboring states must reach agreement to insure joint defense. [paragraph continues]

There would be a tribunal to arbitrate in cases of internal conflict. In the case of outside aggression, the states would help each other; their security would depend on regional agreements.

Question: How long do you intend to spend studying the subject?

Answer: I am working on a draft which I will present at the next West African economic community meeting in October. Meanwhile, the ECOWAS ministers will meet in July and Senegal will suggest drawing up a defense agreement. Therefore, we think security should be based on regional agreements, not on ideological agreements.

Question: What role will France, which some people accuse of being "the West's Cubans," play in this series of agreements?

Answer: We do not expect France to join an "African force." The seven West African states, namely Senegal, Mali, the Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Niger, Mauritania and Togo, have a mutual defense agreement. Of course, France helps to train and arm our troops. But we are not going to ask France to join this African agreement. France already has bilateral agreements with certain states and we will not ask the French to go beyond the scope of the agreements they have signed. It is an African force that we are planning. We simply need some help in organizing it.

Question: You were very tough in what you said about the Western leaders in your speech to the United Nations and in your lecture to Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. You accused them of expressing their interests, which are fully understood, badly, and of lacking "clarity."

Answer: I am hard on all the Western countries. The German philospher Hermann von Keyserling once wrote that the French think rationally but do not live rationally. I told the Americans and others that all Westerners, especially the Americans, are "French." They think logically about the West but are illogical as far as Africa is concerned. They do not practice what they preach.

Indeed, at the UN special session on disarmament the great powers spoke admirably and even put forward some proposals. But, at the same time, NATO was meeting and proposing an annual increase of 3 percent in its defense budget over the next 15 years. So the West needs security and adopts the necessary measures to insure it, but the West thinks that the Africans can defend themselves emptyhanded against attacks from outside! That is not a consistent attitude, it is contradictory. We are not asking our Western friends to send their "boys" to get killed here, but simply to help us in the same way the Marxist-Leninist states are helped by their friends. This problem is posed in logical and clear terms.

France is the only country which dares to defend its African friends. It honors its commitments whenever asked, whereas the other Western nations just fold their arms and think about their states of mind.

Question: Mr President, are you not afraid of being classed as a "hawk?"

Answer: No, I do not want war. I do not preach war against the "progressive" countries. I must stress that this is not an ideological problem or even one of expedient policy. It is a vital problem of independence.

Question: Are you referring to the OAU?

Answer: Yes. At the OAU summit in Libreville last year a Senegalese resolution condemning foreign intervention in our affairs was adopted by 42 votes, with 48 people voting. I think we must go further than that. That is why I am calling on Europeans, the Eastern bloc and the Western bloc, to sign an agreement, within the framework of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, in which they would undertake not to intervene in African affairs, whatever the pretext. I suggested this to the Socialist International meeting in Dakar on 12 and 13 May. I made the same suggestion when I replied to Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing's toast. I have been a socialist and a democrat for 50 years and I prefer dialog to war.

Question: What about the Cubans, Mr President?

Answer: You are telling me that the Cubans are not Europeans. That is why we intend to submit a resolution to the United Nations condemning any armed intervention in Africa by a non-African state. That will take care of all eventualities.

Question: Did you make any proposals during the UN disarmament discussions?

Answer: I made three proposals:

The UN should monitor stocks and manufacture of all types of weapons on earth and in space, to be done by satellite or any other appropriate means; nonnuclearization of Africa, including South Africa; and the introduction of a 5-percent tax on all defense budgets, which would amount to approximately $20 billion and be used for development in Third World countries. At present this aid only amounts to $14 billion.

Question: Did you discuss these questions, which determine the world's future, with President Carter at the White House?

Answer: I explained my ideas on the development of the situation in Africa and on the West's role and he listened to me carefully. I hope he has taken note of what I said.

Question: You apparently even attacked the "resignation" of what you call "Euramerica." Why?

Answer: The Americans want to have things both ways. They want Africa to resist the East's offensive but will not help it do so. They want the end without the means. They refuse to supply us with the modern weapons we need to defend ourselves. I must stress that either the Americans help Africa achieve effective economic development and fight poverty and neocolonialism, or the East will conquer Africa. Then Europe will be outflanked and attacked on its Mediterranean flank. I have told the Americans that their children will die on the plains of Germany, France or England. It may be a glorious way to go, but death is still death.

Question: That is a rather pessimistic view.

Answer: I am not thinking in ideological terms at the moment. I am not thinking as a socialist or a democrat but as an African nationalist. I am happy that my country obtained independence after 1 hour's discussion with General de Gaulle. At the moment the problem facing a country like mine is how to remain independent and free. This is our second struggle for national independence, for the independence of our continent. If the West had been the aggressor we would have resisted that new colonialism too. As it happens, it is the East which is launching an offensive in Africa, and the East uses effective, ultramodern means to attain specific objectives. Its procedure is subtle and consistent. The East is drawn by a vacuum and, when the West moves out, it fills the gap. Nobody tried to stop this happening in Angola. I feel that the first phase of World War III took place in Angola.

ANGOLA

LUANDA REPORTS S. AFRICAN INCURSION 12 JUNE

LD220924Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] The racist South African Army constantly violates the airspace of the People's Republic of Angola, and on 12 June ground troops penetrated our territory in Cunene Province. This is reported in a communique issued yesterday by the Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] to alert international public opinion to the dangerous situation which is being created in this part of Africa.

The communique goes on to denounce the South African Army for transporting UNITA bands to areas on the border with Cunene Province, and the almost daily violation of Cabinda territory by reconnaissance planes from Zaire.

The FAPLA General Staff also stresses that along the northern border there are concentrations of FNLA groups, and in the eastern part of the same border UNITA raids take place from bases in Shaba, demonstrating that our enemies are preparing new attacks against our country.

PARIS PAPER GIVES DETAILS OF SOVIET BUILDUP IN ANGOLA

LD211223Y Paris L'AURORE in French 16 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[By Philippe Bernert]

[Excerpt] Events in Angola, which is one of the communist platforms for conquering Africa, are becoming increasingly disturbing. Until now the Cubans, who are the country's real conquerors, held all the top posts. There was not a single Angolan on President Agostinho Neto's general staff. The Cubans controlled all sectors--military, industrial, economic and the police.

This situation changed when Ethiopia was seized by the communists. Some of the Cuban forces were withdrawn from Angola and transferred to the Ogaden and to Eritrea. To replace them, other Cuban soldiers were airlifted from Havana to Luanda. More than half the regular Cuban Army is now fighting in Africa, forming the Africa corps, the Kremlin's Cuban legion. Reservists had to be called up to fill the ranks in Cuba itself. While the Cuban Air Force pilots operate in Africa and Ethiopia, Soviet pilots in Castro's MIGS are defending Havana.

Now, very reliable sources, reported by LETTRE D'AFRIQUE, the best confidential bulletin on the black continent's problems published in Paris, have revealed that Angola's Marxist capital Luanda has just entered a new phase. So far the Cubans have had complete control there. More than 50,000 Cuban colonists have literally annexed the country's economy, occupying the coffee plantations, running the mines and establishing a system of forced labor for the Angolan workers. In order to break and manipulate the Angolans more effectively, young blacks are sent to Cuba to cut sugarcane. The labor force is being deported on a large scale.

So, for 2 years the Cubans have ruled and turned the former Portuguese colony into a robot. Now that the bulk of the work has been done the Russians have decided to take personal control. The Cubans are tamely handing over the key posts to the real masters. Indeed, several days ago General Shakhanovich, head of the Soviet military mission in Angola, who has so far been content to follow Cuban progress in all sectors, has taken over supreme command of all forces in the country. [paragraph continues]

In other words, with a general staff composed exclusively of Russian generals, he controls the entire Cuban Army in Angola and the Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, which has been established, led and trained by the Cubans.

Henceforth, all military operations will be led exclusively by General Shakhanovich and his colleagues. The country's entire military system, including the Defense Ministry, is now under Soviet control. We are in a position to name the 12 Soviet generals who form the new overall Angolan command center.

In Luanda itself, Generals Troginmentko and Petrov are serving alongside the supreme commander, General Shakhanovich. Generals Paramonov, Kupchenko, Penen and Goncharnko command the eastern regions, especially the borders with Shaba and Zambia, which are bases for attacks aimed at destabilizing Zaire. Three other USSR generals control Lubango Province--Kodan, Odanessyan-Vargaor and Zaputryauv. General Chaschenko commands Uige Province, which includes the big Carmona Airbase.

Moreover, a particularly paradoxical and disturbing fact is that Soviet General Postolov is commander in chief of the well-known Cabinda enclave, south of Pointe-Noire. When Cabinda was granted independence it wanted to become French. At present 3,500 Cubans and 2,000 Angolans from FAPLA are firmly installed there under the authority of the Russian Postolov. Heavy arms have been brought in to defend the enclave from any surprise attack: 73 heavy Soviet tanks, 15 big transport helicopters, 6 MIG-17s, 10- and 40-tube rocket launchers (the famous "Stalin organs") and surveillance radar systems.

SDAR, ANGOLAN DEFENSE MINISTERS DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD201558Y Algiers APS in French 0900 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] Luanda, APS--Ibrahim Ghali, defense minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR], who is currently visiting Angola, has had a meeting in Luanda with the Angolan defense minister on the political situation in Angola and cooperation between the SDAR and Angola.

"During their talks, the Angolan defense minister promised the SDAR delegation all possible material, political and diplomatic aid."

The Saharan minister emphasized that the aim of his visit to Angola is to have an exchange of experiences between the two parties and countries as well as to define ways for opposing the great imperialist and colonialist offensive against the progressive movements and countries of Africa.

BOTSWANA

GOVERNMENT WITHDRAWS PASSPORTS FOR DELEGATION TO HAVANA FESTIVAL

LD211052Y Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD/CA

[Text] The office of the president has announced that government [word indistinct] withdrawn Botswana international passports from 17 persons, 2 of whom are leading members of the Central Committee of the Botswana National Front [BNF]. A statement issued yesterday said the persons involved were part of a delegation of 30 members of the BNF who were scheduled to travel (?this week) to participate in the world festival of democratic youth which is due to take place in Havana next month. [passage indistinct]

The statement says government has received information to the effect that some members of the BNF delegation were planning to travel to some other country after the festival to undergo military training. As part of the training, these youths were to be given specific instructions on how to subvert and overthrow the government by force.

The government therefore felt that it is not in the interests of Botswana nor in keeping with democratic (?process) [words indistinct] to allow Botswana's delegation to attend the Havana conference. [passage indistinct]

MOZAMBIQUE

LIBYA, MOZAMBIQUE SIGN ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD201524Y Tripoli JANA in English 1416 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, June 20, JANA--An accord on economic and technical cooperation was signed yesterday in Maputo between the Jamahiriyah and Mozambique. The accord calls for the setting up of joint agricultural projects for co-operation in improving agricultural production. The two sides also agreed to found a joint fishing company and to give Libyan ships the right to fish in Mozambique waters and to use the harbours there. The Jamahiriyah expressed her willingness to supply Mozambique with aid to train specialists in the field of agriculture, energy and oil manufacturing industries.

VOICE OF ZIMBABWE PREDICTS BRITISH INTERVENTION IN RHODESIA

LD211114Y Maputo Voice of Zimbabwe in English to Rhodesia 1800 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD/CA

[Text] We now comment on the possibility of intervention by imperialist British troops in Zimbabwe to defend and prop up the tottering Smith-Sithole-Muzorewa-Chirau regime. We see and forecast the possible intervention by imperialist British troops in Zimbabwe to defend and prop up the tottering terrorist regime of the murderer Ian Smith and his African puppets, Sithole, Muzorewa and Chirau.

The rebel regime's troops are losing morale in the escalating war of national liberation and independence. Our forecast of the possible introduction of British troops is based on three related statements made in London and Salisbury last week. The first statement was the murderer Ian Smith's admission that the regime had made no progress toward a cease-fire, although he denied that the military situation in the embattled colony had deteriorated since the signing of the so-called internal settlement agreement in March this year.

The second was an appeal by one of the puppet ministers, the renegade James Chikerema, directed to Zimbabwean freedom fighters, to lay down their arms. In the past stooge Muzorewa's puppet organization pretended falsely that it could call and effect a cease-fire.

The third statement was made by David Owen, the British foreign and Commonwealth secretary, that the imperialist British Government could send troops to racist settlers and Africans who felt insecure and their lives threatened by the Zimbabwean freedom fighters. Our forecast is that British troops could be sent to Zimbabwe in the near future to support the tottering Smith regime under the pretext of a rescue operation. This is because with the mounting successes of the national liberation forces in collaboration with the oppressed masses of Zimbabwe, the British Government, supported by her fascist and imperialist allies, sees their vast exploitative economic interests in Zimbabwe seriously threatened by the liberation war raging in the country.

We now draw your attention to the lifting of French and Moroccan troops in American planes to battle-torn Zaire a few weeks ago and the setting up of the so-called pan-African defense force by imperialist states at a recent conference in Paris. France has 100,000 troops stationed in seven African countries and two islands in the Indian Ocean. Britain wants to follow the French plan in Zimbabwe. Already several fascist South African troops have been airlifted into battle positions in Zimbabwe in the last week since the visit of the renegade and quisling Ndabaningi Sithole to the fascist-ruled state.

However, despite all these imperialist and fascist maneuvers to hijack the revolutionary armed struggle in Zimbabwe and install a neocolonialist regime in the country, the 7 million struggling and toiling masses of Zimbabwe, under the guidance of their revolutionary leadership, are going to win. The people of Zimbabwe long ago identified and defined their enemy--imperialism--and the weapon with which to crush it--the revolutionary armed struggle. As such, chimurenga, the war of national liberation, continues until both political and military power have been transferred into the hands of the struggling and toiling people of Zimbabwe.

RHODESIA

WRATHALL: GOVERNMENT DETERMINED TO IMPLEMENT SALISBURY ACCORD

LD211054Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD/CA

[Excerpt] The president, the honourable John Wrathall, has described the Salisbury Agreement as a demonstration of good faith between blacks and whites, which will eventually overcome the reservations expressed by other governments. In his opening address to the new session of Parliament at noon, the president said the transitional government is determined to implement the agreement of 3 March despite opposition. He predicted that once the genuineness of the accord is acknowledged, sanctions will be removed and normal relations with countries of Africa and elsewhere will be resumed.

The president said the drafting of a new constitution in terms of the agreement is continuing as a matter of urgency in concert with the formulation of procedures for a registration of voters for the intended general election this year.

SOUTH AFRICA

NAMIBIA (SOUTH-WEST AFRICA)

SWAPO: S. AFRICA JAILS SWAPO MEMBERS

LD171402Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0935 GMT 17 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, June 17, TANJUG--"The South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) has warned the world public of the large-scale campaign launched by the South African authorities with the aim of establishing control over the electorate in Namibia," a SWAPO spokesman in Lusaka stated.

To this end, the spokesman said, the South African authorities are arresting members of this liberation organization, recognized by the United Nations as the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people, and giving the "puppets of Pretoria" the large sums of money. He stated that practically the entire SWAPO executive at Windhoek, the capital city of Namibia, with the exception of three members, is in gaol and this without any charges.

ZAMBIA

LUSAKA DENIES FAVORING NKOMO IN ZIMBABWE LIBERATION STRUGGLE

LD211104Y Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1815 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD/CA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The racist Smith regime and its imperialist (?partners) are spreading a very shaky propaganda that the unity in the Patriotic Front has started to fade because Zambia and President Kaunda are in favor of Joshua Nkomo in the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe. It has further been [word indistinct] that the front was also divided over its stand on the sham internal agreement.

[Words indistinct] the truth about the Patriotic Front is that it is more completely united than it has ever been before. The Patriotic Front realizes that in order for the intensification of the war to be fruitful, unity must prevail within the rank and file of the organization in which the masses of the people have wrested their fervent hopes for the realization of their freedom and independence. We would like to warn rebel Smith and his blinded Western collaborators that their cheap propaganda, aimed at disuniting the Patriotic Front, will take them nowhere. Smith and his Western [word indistinct] will not succeed in causing division in the front where he and his supporters have failed before.

On stupid allegations that President Kaunda and Zambia support Joshua Nkomo to be president of free Zimbabwe, we can say that Zambia has always (?put it) very plain and clear that it has no right whatsoever to choose leaders for the people of Zimbabwe. It is the people of Zimbabwe themselves who have that birthright. Zambia (?defends) and has high respect for unity at home and abroad. We do not support Nkomo as an individual, but it is our deep belief and conviction that the unity that exists between Nkomo and Mugabe will soon bring happiness to the oppressed and bitterly exploited people of Zimbabwe.

The fact that Nkomo is resident in Zambia does not mean that we support him individually. What we are supporting in the liberation struggle in Rhodesia is the unity between Nkomo and Mugabe. The question of leadership cannot be imposed on the people of Zimbabwe by us; it is them who should choose their own leaders. [Words indistinct] therefore we should like to call on the people of Zimbabwe to remain united under the umbrella of the Patriotic Front. They should not be alarmed by the concoctions being circulated in the Western press that there was hatred between Nkomo and Mugabe.

ZAPU: U.S., UK WANT NKOMO TO JOIN SALISBURY GOVERNMENT

PA221229Y Paris AFP in English 1201 GMT 22 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Lusaka, Jun 22 (AFP)--The Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) of the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance has accused Britain and the United States of trying to persuade Patriotic Front co-leader Joshua Nkomo to return to Salisbury to join the interim government there.

The Zimbabwe PEOPLE'S VOICE, mouthpiece of ZAPU, said in its June issue released here today: "We reject the treacherous offer with absolute contempt and with neither hesitation nor reservation."

It said when the all-party conference (on Rhodesia) is held, it might no longer discuss the Anglo-American proposals "but deal with the suggestion that the Patriotic Front co-leader, Comrade Nkomo, should return to Salisbury" to join the interim government.

The publication also said: "There are suggestions too that if Comrade Nkomo agreed to this suggestion, his Zimbabwe People's Army (ZIPA) armed cadreship would become part of the country's military force on the basis of the Salisbury Agreement."

DAILY MAIL COMMENTS ON KAUNDA NOMINATION

LD201528Y Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0525 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] The Zambia DAILY MAIL this morning says:

Last week UNIP National Council broke tradition and nominated President Kaunda the sole party candidate in the forthcoming presidential election. This week the chairman of the subcommittee of the Central Committee for elections, publicity and strategy, Mr Bob Litana, took the trouble to explain that the move to nominate the president was deliberate. Mr Litana also explained that the move was intended to show the people outside and inside the country that the people of Zambia are united behind the leadership of the president. The move was also aimed at clearing the air with suggestions that the move was not constitutional. [sentence as heard]

Since the reshuffle last week there has been all manner of talk in the country about the wisdom or otherwise of the changes. Some have even doubted whether the decision to nominate the president as the party's sole candidate was constitutional. Mr Litana has done well to kill the false rumors that have been circling their way in various gossip houses in the country. As far as the nomination of the president as the sole party candidate is concerned, there is no doubt that UNIP is united behind the nomination of the president.

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